## FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

Advertisers will bear in mind that advertisements in tended for Monday's paper must be sent in by 10 o'clock this evening, as our publication office is not open on San-days. The rates for advertising, in view of the extensive circulation of this paper, are very reasonable, and in all cases are payable in advance.

We are indebted to Messrs. Pomenov & Co. for Albany papers of Friday, and for western papers of late

For a letter from Boston, and a communica ion on Gov. Leisler, see first page. For a Fine Poem by Mr. Emerson, The Great Petition, The Treaty, and Conspiracy to take a Convict Ship,

We have in type a sketch of Prof. BECK's very valuable Lecture on the "Mineral Resources of New-York," delivered last evening before the Mechanics' Institute, but it is crowded out. It will appear on Monday.

### Repudiation.

Senator Dayton, a few days since, made a very able speech upon the subject of our National credit, in which he labored to stem that current, or rather torrent, of public opinion which both at home and abroad stamps us as a nation of cheats and swindlers-which holds up to our view the bonds of sovereign States broken and contemned with the bold front of hardened robbers, and refuses us a loan upon the express ground that our promise to pay is deemed worthless. He succeeded very well, in clearly showing that England is not the nation that should reproach us therefor; for he pointed to periods in her history at which she has been guilty of repudiation more wholesale and sweeping than that with which she now charges us-to the stoppage in the reign of Charles II. of the payment of nearly a million and a half sterling for the space of twenty-five years, and in 1811 to the canceling of immense sums and loans due to domestic creditors. But the same British historian who perpetuates the memory of the act, perpetuates likewise its infamy; for in the same sentence which records it he denounces it as "an open violation of the most solemn engagements."

But that England has plundered and robbed her creditors is surely no reason why we should do the same with ours; nor should we be at all surprised that she is the first to invoke the justice of nations against us for it. The spirit of the old proverb, for such cases made and provided, should lead us to expect it; for a robber always shouts 'thief' loudest, and is foremost in the chase. But we protest against the slightest attempt to justify the conduct of our swindling States by the example of Great Britain. We protest against blinding the eyes of our people who are recreant to their duty to the enormity of their breach of faith by showing precedent for it in other lands .-The question for us is not whether other nations pay their debts or not, but whether WE shall pay ours. Shall we abide by contracts into which we have solemnly entered, or throw them off and then have through history for examples to whitewash our iniquity? Shall we discharge our obli gations-binding apon us by every consideration of morality and of law-obligations which every citizen should deem of as solemn force as if given ander his own hand and seal-shall we thus pay to others the money they have loaned to us, or cast them off penniless and hopeless, and then seek refuge from conscience and the detestation henorable men by preving that we are not alone in this game of villany?

The honor and credit of the nation cannot be windicated by solemn resolutions of Congress, nor will a unanimous vote of both Houses, that they are untarnished and uninjured, make them so, so long as we shamelssly swindle those who have befriended us out of the loans they made. Galling as it is to the national pride, and humiliating as is the confession, the fact is beyond dispute, that the American henor is not unstained; American faith is not unsuspected. We may censure the President as we please for proclaiming to the world that foreigners will not trust us; but the propriety of his doing so is not the first point which should engage our thoughts. Have they reason to distrust us, is the question that most nearly concerns our people. And if they have, the first and sole impulse of the nation should be to wipe away the stain, to windicate our honor by our acts, -to pay our debts and thus take away the ground of their reproach.

No man can deny that some of the sovereign States of this great confederacy, bound to the Unson by the strongest and closest ties that can unite chem, their prosperity, their security, their honor Binked to those of the Republic by the bonds of the Constitution, which cannot be dissolved while the Republic exists, have openly and basely violated their high engagements. That this stains the honor of the American Republic every member of that republic feels; and every hour spent in endeavoring to shuffle off the galling sense of a base wrong, an outrageous robbery deliberately committed, adds to guilt by persisting in it. Most earnestly do we trust the day is not far distant when the effort will be made to wipe away the foul disgrace instead of covering it over with glozing

THE GERRYMANDER .- The project of gerrymandering the Wards of this City by the Locofoces, to suit their own base party purposes, it should be borne in mind, is neither dead ner sleeping. Several days since the Plebeian had a notice to the following effect:

\*\*Persons having petitions to the Legislature in relation to the equalization of the wards of this city, are requested to send them immediately to the office of this paper."

Daintily as this call is worded, its object is palpable enough. The whole scheme is evidently designed to be conducted with the greatest possible secrecy, so as not to arouse the opposition of those who disapprove of a measure fraught with so many evils-a measure calculated to throw into confusion the titles of all city property, and to bring into dispute all the landmarks and boundaries of the city. No plan that could be devised would be so certain to create perplexity and protracted, ruinous litigation as this . But, base as it is, we have little doubt it will be attempted.

We find it impossible, through a press of advertisements, to present to-day the Exposition of Miller's views concerning the Second Advent, which we intended. It will appear on Monday

DPWe learned last evening, by Pemeroy's Express, that George Vance, jr. Esq., editor and proprietor of the Albany Atlas, died at that city on Thursday morning, of the small pox.

EF Eighteen lives are now known to have been lost by the Land Slide in Troy. The bodies of sixteen persons have been exhumed.

Doings in the Legislature-Messrs. Van From our regular Correspondent.

ALBANY, February 22, 1843. The Legislature are enjoying a play-spell to-day n honor of the birth-day of the illustrious Wash-INGTON. The proceedings of the week thus far have been of some interest.

The Assembly yesterday passed the bill to pay he contractors on the public works. The bill is ight, but one of its provisions is most odious. It was first proposed to take the funds appropriated o your University and other Colleges, to pay the interest on the money to be borrowed. This was powerfully and successfully resisted. So many inerests were affected by the proposition that the majority found they could not force it through. A change of front was effected. The University and the Colleges were abandoned and a pounce made ipon the Medical Colleges of Albany and Geneva. These were both situated in Whig Counties, and of course none but Whigs had the right to complain. The injustice and rascality of the proceedng were demonstrated as clear as noon-day, but in vain. WILLIS HALL was necessarily absent, and his County must be punished for daring to send such a bold advocate of right principles to the Legislature. The deed was effected. A proposition to appropriate a part of the \$84,000 received as our share of the proceeds of the public lands for his purpose was deliberately voted down by the najority! This immense sum must lie idle in the Bank, while scientific institutions must be robbed! Such is Loco-Focoism.

The Erie Railroad bill came up in the Senate esterday. Mr. PORTER, who introduced the mendment which is to kill the bill, made a flaming peech in opposition to granting any aid to the Company. He is aid-de-camp to Flagg in this ousiness, and belches forth the anathemas which hat curmudgeon furnishes him. Mr. FAULENER commenced a reply, but did not finish, when the Senste adjourned. A fourth bill has been introduced into the Assembly by Mr. FLINT, a Whig Member from Allegany. It proposes to make the road a State work.

Senator Strong made an able report yesterday against the repeal of the Exemption Law. I will send you a copy as soon as it is printed. Intense feeling exists among the members of the Legislature in relation to this law. The excitement is reater than what was witnessed when the nonmprisonment law was enacted. Could a vote lave been taken the first week of the session, I do not doubt in the least, but that an absolute, unqualified repeal of the Exemption Law, would have been carried by an overwhelming majority; but better counsels begin to prevail, and I think he result will be a compromise, which will remove from the present law its most objectionable featires, for that it has such none can doubt. The principles of the law are just, and ought to be retained. Senator STRONG deserves great praise for nis course, and no one awards it to him more cheerfully than your humble servant. I can well appreciate the influences which have been brought to bear to induce him to change his course. He has proved a faithful servant, and when the excitement which has been raised by Shylock landlords and grasping rum-sellers, has passed away, his course will be remembered and appreciated by thousands of the grateful though humble poor.

Mr. Dickinson submitted on Monday, an intersting and valuable report on the Agricultural conlition of the State. He is a valuable and faithful servant of the people, and I hope that this may not be his last year in the Senate. Good men are the loss of one is like the destruction o rare. that of a host.

The Senate were in Executive Session yesterday. A batch of New-York appointments were sent in. PAUL GROUT has succeeded. Perseverance will work wonders. PAUL has been a faithful and untiring applicant, and I am inclined to think the Governor has given him the office to get rid of him. He is nominated as Weigher and Measurer General. LAWTON is nominated for Inmector General of Merchandize, (I believe that is the title of the office.) I do not hear that any other important nominations have been made. The balance consists of some forty or so weighers whose names have not been promulged.

We hear but little of the Magician; in fact, I have not yet had the happiness of seeing his visage. He keeps close, doubtless busied with the affairs of state-i. e. the party. The nomination of JOHN TYLER by the Loco-Focos of New-Jersey s rather curiously received here. It gives certain countenances quite a vinegar appearance.

Gov. SEWARD is in town, on a few days' visit. He looks well, and I doubt much if he would change places with his successor on any terms. Comparisons are odious; but even many who were never ranked among Gov. S.'s supporters when he was in office, have bitterly regretted his retiral. Two years hence, if he would consent to take the field, he would sweep the Sizte. This is not the assertion of an enthusiast, but of one who always ooks calmly at things as they are.

#### WATCHTOWER. Yours, &c.

RETRENCHMENT.-In a recent speech in the House of Representatives Hon. D. D. BARNARD stated the fact that exclusive of the public debt, he appropriations for this year, would not exceed eighteen, and might not be more than seventeen and a half millions of dollars: while during Mr. Van Buren's Administration THEY AVERAGED THIRTY-SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PER ANNUM. They were now, under a Whig Administration, less than one half what they were under Mr. Van Buren. Thus it will be seen that the Whigs have more than fulfilled all the premises of retrenchment they made despite the hostility they have been forced to encounter.

Rev. HENRY GILES repeats his Lecture on the "Spirit of Irish History" this evening at Clinton Hall. We listened to this able and elouent discourse when it was first delivered with great pleasure and interest; and we can safely promise those who may attend an intellectual treat of no ordinary character. It is one of the most spirited and eloquent Lectures to which we have

THON. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, the able Representative from the Second Congressional District of Massachusetts, positively declines be ing a candidate for reslection. A Convention is to be held on the 2d of March to nominate his successor. It will be difficult to find one who will more ably represent and better defend the interests of his constituents.

LIEUT. HENTER's new steam frigate Union, has eturned to Washington. The Intelligencer states hat the success of the latest trial of her propellors is complete, both for marine and canal navigation. The average speed of the vessel is now nine miles an hour through the water, and this will be increased.

New-Fort Legislature.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23. In SENATE, petitions were presented concerning the Exemption Law, Chancery fees, the prohibit ing members of the Albany Common Council from being interested in its contracts; and upon other subjects.

The Senate then took up the resolutions concerning Amos Kendall. Mr. Root wished to now their object. He asked if it was proposed o turn our Representatives in Congress into Commissioners of Over and Terminer and Jail De livery. He desired that the facts of this case night first be known, that the Senate might have some reason for thus interfering in the case of an individual in a distant part of the country; and for that purpose he moved the reference of the resolutions to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. DEN NISTON opposed the reference and recapitulated the facts which led to the imprisonment of Mr. Kendall. A Committee in Congress had reported favorably for him, and that, too, without party feeling-but as a matter of simple justice. Mr Root thought this fact conclusive against any acion upon the subject in the Legislature. Like all ordinary cases of claims, it should be left entirely to the action of Congress. Messrs. FAULKNER and DICKINSON farther discussed the question of eference, the former against and the latter in faver of it. After a long and earnest debate, Mr. ROOT withdrew his motion of reference and the resolutions, as introduced, were adopted, 17 to 7 A bill, introduced by Mr. CORNING, to extend the time for collecting taxes in Albany County, was read a third time and passed. After some time spent in discussing the New-York and Erie Railroad bill, the Senate adjourned.

Of the proceedings in Assembly the Evening Journal, from which we make up the preceding sketch, gives no report.

MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE .- We are somewhat puzzled by a Card in the National Intelligencer by Augustus Young, Member of Congress from Vermont. He announces the speedy publication of a scientific work, to be entitled "Ratio in Unity, or Unity of Purpose," in which he first presents a treatise on the quadrature of the circle, which he has treated differently from the methods heretofore pursued, arriving at a corresponding different result. He thinks the approximation to a quadra ture of the circle, which is in use, is quite in sufficient, inasmuch as it is founded on principles, not known to be correct; and the error of the process, both in principle and in fact he declares to be very great. He holds, moreover, that the measures of the circle now extant do not agree with Kepler's famous law, that the squares of the periods of the planets are as the cubes of the mean distances of the sun. Venturing still farther. Mr. Young " denies the correctness of the Newtonian theory of gravity in all its principles and applications; whether upon his broad hypothesis of the innate gravity of matter, or the law by which it is governed, as by him given or promulgated to the world." He proposes to demonstrate that the adoption of the Newtonian theory of gravity has reduced almost the whole science of astronomy to that of exploring for equations, whereby to reconcile the eternal truths of nature, based upon immutable laws, with human error." Mr. Young, i will be seen, aims at lofty achievements in science and his character gives sufficient assurance that he is at least in earnest in what he proposes What truth there may be in his theories, and how they may be supported, remains to be seen. That his scientific attainments are of no common order is sufficiently shown by the card, which is certainly written with ability.

THE PLANETARIUM .- Prof. Gouraud's last gen ral Lecture in illustration of this magnificent representation of the Universe takes place this evening at the American Institute, in the Perk, at half past 7 o'clock. We would advise those of our readers who have not yet seen this most wonderful production of American genius, to avail themselves of this last opportunity. We are sure they will otherwise regret having missed a view of the most instructive and decidedly the most interesting exhibition that we have had in this city for a long time. We are informed by Mr. G. that, at the request of a number of persons who did not attend his Lecture of last Saturday, the Lecture this vening will be concluded with another series of characteristic experiments in his marvelous sys em of Phrenotechne. The Professor will also address the audience upon the plans he has concluded to adopt with regard to his future Phrenotechnic Lectures at the Tabernacle.

HOMICIDE IN ILLINOIS .- The Illinois Free Trader, published at Ottowa, describes the follow ng outrage, committed at Indian Creek, 16 miles from that place. Two farmers, James M. Phillips and Lowell Morse, owned farms side by side, and had been for some time engaged in a bitter controversy, arising from conflicting claims to a piece of land. Phillips's cattle, on a certain morning, were found in Morse's wheat. The latter went with a large mastill dog to drive them out, and was passing through Phillips's land. Phillips thereupon took his rifle, and taking aim either at the dog or his master, shot Morse through the heart. The act was unobserved by any one, and Phillips, after returning to his house and putting up his rifle, proceeded to the house of a neighbor, to whom he communicated what he had done, and afterwards to a justice of the peace, by whom, after examination, he was committed for trial. Morse has left a wife and family in Vermont; and Phillips has a family in Illinois.

IT In the Senate of Indiana, on the 11th inst. joint resolution deelaring that the State of Indiana has no idea of repudiating any portion of her State debts, and giving the reasons which have caused the failure on her part to pay her interest as it becomes due, was passed by a yote of 25 to

IF The Michigan University presents more inducements for the study of Natural History, than any other literary institution in the United States. It contains of

Zoological Specimens, including mammalia, birds, Ishes and saeils. 5,500
Specimens of Plants. 15,000 

A VICTIM .- James Thomason, keeper of a gros shop at Auburn, Missouri, was frozen to death winde drank on the 15th inst. He had often been warned and entreated to shun the cup, but all was in vain. He started to ride to his home while intoxicated, but fell from his horse and perished in the storm before assistance reached him.

IF At Ottawa, Ill., on the 29th ult. Mr. Lewell Morse was shot dead by a Mr. James M. Phillips. Both were much respected in that neighborhood but a feud had existed between them in relation to some land.

Naval Court Martial on board the U. S. ship North Carolina. FRIDAY, February 24.

The Court met as usual and the record baving een read-Samuel Van Norden was recalled and his crossexamination continued, but nothing of importance

was brought to light. Before the next witness came into Court the ludge Advocate in reply to some remarks from a nember of the Court, said, that Mr. Morris, the son-in-law of Mr. Spencer, had arrived, and in bedience to instructions from the Secretary of the Navy he (the J. A.) was prepared to receive any uggestions he might have to offer.

The President-We have nothing to do with that. Judge Advocate-I was not addressing the Court; I was merely answering an individual.

Henry C. Cerney, 15 years of age, 2d class apprentice, was with Small at the main royal weather beam when the order was given for a slight pull and Small hauled on it with his whole weight and did so after an order had been given to belay. The mast was carried away about five minutes after.

At the close of his examination Mr. Duer rose and said that the examination had extended to a greater length than he had anticipated, and he had made other engagements which would compel him to withdraw from the management of this case In doing so he begged to express to the Court hi deep sense of the kindness and courtesy with which he had been treated and to introduce to them Mr. Theodore Sedgewick as his successor.

Commander Mackenzie then asked permission of the Court that Mr. Sedgewick might be allowed to act as Counsel in place of Mr. Duer, which was oranted.

Ward M. Gazeley, 16 years of age, 1st class apprentice. This is the boy who was at the mast head when the mast was carried away and who nearly went overboard. His testimony was pre cisely the same as before the Court of Inquiry.

Jonas E. S. Humber, 16 years of age, 3d class apprentice. This witness's testimony was the same as that given before the Court of Inquiry, relating to the conversations of Spencer with Cromwell and McKee, his giving them liquor and tobacco, and also to Wilson's telling witness that he should like to put an African dirk he had into Mr. Spencer's hand. The Court adjourned at the usual hour.

#### The Arkansas Flood.

The recent flood in the Red River in Arkansas eems to have been terribly destructive, both of life and property, though no full accounts of its ravages have been received. The Arkansas Telegraph of the 3d, notices in a general manner the wide extent of the ruin caused. We copy from it the following painful paragraphs:

" From a letter politely furnished us, it appear that Jonesborough, Rowland and Berlin, in Texas, have been wholly igundated, some of 'the house washed away, and many of the inhabitants drown ed. The letter farther states, that some few ne groes escaped from Jonesborough on a raft, and when passing the residence of Colonel James H Johnston, they saw him, with his family, on the house top, but could render them no assistance; and soon after passing they heard a crash and one wild scream, and all was silent again except the roar of the rushing torrent.

Amid the general distress, Captain Crooks of he steamboat Hunter, proceeded to Mill creek and tendered the sufferers every possible succor is his power, going from place to place picking ur the survivors from the tops of houses and trees thus rescuing from a watery grave seventy-five of a hundred persons. Some were necessarily lef to perish in the cane and timber, as there was no possible way of reaching them-their cries often being heard above the noise of the element. families of Indians, 14 miles this side of Jonesborough, are reported lost, and Col. Milan, of Kentucky, with a lady, his niece, and a Mr

McKinney, perished. " It is thought that over a hundred lives hav een lost between Fulton and Jonesborough-hov many we as yet cannot with certainty predicate, as our sources of information will not always jus tify an implicit belief. Owing to the great num per of settlers on the bottoms of Red Rver, the oss of property and human life must be immense etwe would fain believe not so great as generally enorted, for we hope that the accounts given uhave been exaggerated.

" The river is still rising, but very slowly."

IF Another landslide occurred at Troy or Wednesday afternoon, immediately south of the scene of the former catastrophe. The movemen was very slow, and as no persons were in the path of the avelanche, no lives were lost. The wood shed of a nouse was carried away. The amount of earth which descended was not much less than that of the previous slide. The Budget says that still another portion of the hill, north of the other, bids fair to fall before long. The hill presents a singu lar appearance. In its face about 40 feet from the summit, are two large holes, two or three feet day. in diameter reaching far into the hill, through which two powerful streams of water issued for some hours.

# The Sailors' Home-A Monopoly.

This is a serious charge when brought against any publi nstitution, and especially when brought against one of rotessedly benevolent character, one that is at the presen me urging its claims upon the Legislature of this State to becuniary aid in carrying out its designs. It well become hose in authority, and the community generally, to exam ine into the claims and the objects of this institution, and carefully scrutinize the charges arrayed against it.

Now the first question : What is meant by 'A Monopoly : If I understand the meaning of the term, it is a comount of or the benefit of the few at the expense of the many : The second is: It this is a correct definition, does it apply to the bove institution! Now to the facts in the case. The edifice known as the

Sailors' Plome, was erected by contributions from mer chants, underwriters and others, without regard to sect of party. Its orderess are simply to provide the comforts of a home for the nomeless sailor. A piace where he may pass his snortsojourn or shore in peace end quiteless. A place where the suppowerched mariner is clothed, led and providof for until be finds employment. A home where the youth from the country is sheltered from the numerous vices of a prowded city, is counselled and prepared to commence his first voyage under the most favorable circumstances. That mese are the objects for which it was designed, and which it has most screptional, carried out since us establishment, I have by personal engary cathlactority ascertained.

Now where are the leatures of a Monopoly to be found in this institution. It is the very reverse of a Mortopoly. It is seen established and sustained at great expense by the few for the benefit of the many. The Monopoly is an on the side of its oppositents. They have so long monopolized poor Jack and his earnings, that they are unwitting he should be his own master, or tast his character should be elevated, or

his condition improved.

'The inconsistency of calling the Sallors' Home a monon-The inconsistency of calling the Sallors' Home a monopoly is apparent, from the fact that, out of the 5,000 seamen who are supposed, upon an average, to be in the port of New-York, it can at the extest accommodate but 350, leaving 4,650 to be accommodated eisewhere. Now the question may be tarry asked—Who deserve the epithet of monopolists. The beneficient individuals who, for the solve propose of provisions the Sallor with a composition of the Sallor with a composition. purpose of provising the Saijor with a comfortable home, without the most distant prospect or expectation of remnineration, have established this nouse?—Or its opponents? men that are banded together by one common interestmen that for years have monopolized the hard carnings of the poor Sailor!—inen that have lived and prospered upon is degracation, and whose very business is to brutalize im, that they may lead him as an ox to the staughter. That this is true of Sailor Landbrus generally, will be demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of any individual who sonstrated to the entire satisfaction of any Lauvidgal who will pass through Cherry and Water streets, and there behald the provision made to excite and increase the most depraved passions, to debase and ruin the same by these distincreated landfords. As the efforts for promoting the weight and happiness of seamen have increased, in the same ratio have their pretended friends increased their efforts to destroy them body and soul. I have been a sainor, I know have some a frome. They have been and zer still saint and the same and the saint and destroy them budy and some. I have been a sailor, I know their wrongs. They have been and are still saily abused. It is time their rights and their comforts were lovest after. I have in this communication feebly endeavored to set forth some of the benefits of the Salier's Home to scames. I

now call upon its opposents, the Saller Land

to the poole a summary of the auvantages to seamen

provided by their respective establishments.

A FOREMAST HAND.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

New-Jersey Preserved! Editorial Correspondence. Passing TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.

The Legislature of this State has just adjourned sine die. The bill restoring Imprisonment for Debt, under pretence of abolishing it, was killed stone dead in Council yesterday; and great and just is the rejoicing thereat. On one vote there was a tie: 9 to 9; but on reconsideration, two who had voted for it voted the other way. I believe it is now very generally conceded that the passage of this bill would have revolutionized the State. The Loco-Focos were preparing to make the most of it. But, happily, they are disappointed.

And now if the retailers and grocers throughout the State will but conform their business to the laws as they exist, and not seek to conform the laws to their business, I am sure it will be best for

Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Everett on the Right of Visitation, &c., &c. Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23. In SENATE to-day, Mr. HUNTINGTON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely to action on the Warehouse bill at the present Ses-

Mr. King submitted a minority report, discussing the subject as a commercial question merely. Mr. WOODBURY expressed his anxiety that the

bill should be acted on at the present Session. The reports were finally ordered to be printed.

The Navy Appropriation bill again came up. Mr. Benton moved to strike out the appropriation for returning slaves recaptured on the Coast of Africa, and took occasion anew to assail the late treaty with Great Britain.

Mr. ARCHER read an extract from a letter of Mr. Everett, written to Mr. Webster, in relation to the late speech of Sir Robert Peel, (as given below.)

After further discussion by Messrs. Calhoun BAGBY, BENTON, and others, the motion of Mr. Benton was rejected. Yeas, Messrs. Allen, Benton, Linn, and Smith of Connecticut-4; Nays 36

The Navy bill was passed; and, after the transaction of business of little public importance, the Senate went into Executive session. In the House, Mr. BRIGGS, objection being

made, moved to suspend the rules for the reception of a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill declaring the disapproval by Congress of the act passed by the Legis ative Assembly of Florida, and signed by the Governor on the 6th of March, 1842, preventing the emigration of free negroes and mulattoes into the Territory, and that it is henceforth null and void: refused-Yeas 66; Nays 104. Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland, under the direction

of the Committee on Commerce, moved that the House take up, on Tuesday next, the warehousing bill, but after some conversation, waived the quesion for the present. Mr. Cushing desired to read an extract from a

etter, written by our Minister to England to the Secretary of State, correcting an important error in the late speech of Sir R. Peel. Objections were made, and a motion of Mr. BRIGGS to suspend the rules for this purpose was rejected. Yeas 99nays 55 (not two-thirds.)

The extract referred to is as fellows: "I attended the debate in the House of Commons. You "a stenned the depair in the rights of Commons. You can judge of the surprise with which I listed to the remarks of Sir Robert Peel, on the alleged fact, that Lord Aberdeen's letter to me of the 20th of December, 1841, remained to this day 'unacknowledged and manswered.' It was acknowledged by me in a note dated two days after was acknowledged by me in a note dated two days after wards (23d December, 18s1) which, however uninportant, was transmitted to Mr. Fox by Lord Aberdeen, and afterwards communicated to Parliament and printed. In this note or acknowledgement, I informed Lord Aberdeen that I should avail myselt of an early opportunity of making some remarks on the very important topics treated in that letter. I pursued this course of an immediate acknowledgement of the receipt of Lord Aberdeen's note, with notice of a purpose of replying in due season to its contents, because, having just arrived at my post, I had not received the instructions which you had informed me I might soon expect on this topic, and which, as Lord Aberdeen's note modifihe ground and aisclaimed the language of his predecessor

was my duty to await. Such instructions I sho it was my duty to await.

Such instructions? should, no doubt, in due time, have received; but on the 27th of December Lord Aberdeen informed me that the special mission had been determined on: that Lord Ashburton would go to America, with ful on; that Lord Ashburton would go to America, with full power to settle every point in discussion—imbodying what was called the right of search, which he deemed the most difficult; and expressed the opinion that it would hardly be worth while for us to continue the correspondence on matthough he was willing to consider and reply to any state ment I might think proper to make on any subject, that pending the negotiation which might take place at Wash-ington, he supposed no benefit would result from simultaeous discussion here.
"Such were Lord Aberdeen's observations, as reported

by me in my despatch of December 31st. The negotiation took place, and a mode of dealing with and settling the question was happily agreed upon, which made it unrecessary to resume the discussion so long carried on upon he subject. In fact, from the moment the special mission was amounced, I considered the discussion at an end; and as little likely to be recumed in reference to search and visitation, as the Boundar, or the Caroline.

Bills were passed, amendatory of the act of 1838, providing for the better security of the lives of steamboat passengers; and appropriating \$30. 000 to test the practicability of Professor Morse's electro-magnetic system of telegraphs.

Mr. Wm. C. Johnson, from the Select Com-

mittee on the subject, reported a bill to establish a National Foundry for the fabrication of cannon for the United States. Mr. J. made an unsuccessful attempt to make it the special order for Tues-

On the motion to print 10,000 extra copies of the reports on the subject of an issue of two hundred millions of government stock, Mr. Pope addressed the House, in advocacy of his plan, to revive public credit, furnish a good currency and regulate exchanges, by the issue of a staty million 4 per cent. stock, based on the preceeds of the public lands to constitute the capital of a Bankniteen or twenty millions to be divided among the States, which are to appoint the directors, and give their assent to the establishment of branches within their limits, &c. Mr. P. thought Mr. W. C. Johnson's plan impracticable, estimated the probable annual receipts for the next ten years from the public lands, at not over two millions. urged the expediency of sending a mission to Europe to effect reciprocal commercial regulations, which, in connection with his plan, would restore prosperity to the country, &c. The subect was aid over at the expiration of the morning hour. The consideration of the bill for the improve

ment of harbors, rivers, &c. was resumed in Committee of the Whole on the Union. Mr. RANDOLPH made an able speech in its sup-

port, and in defence of the action of the Whig party, showing that they had carried out all their promises of retrenchment, &c. The hour and a half allotted to debate, on motion of Mr. FILLMORE, having expired, and various

amendments having been offered and acted on, the bill was reported to the House with a recommendation that it be rejected. Sir. Cave Jongson moved to lay it on the ta-

ble: carried, Yeas 107, Nays 87. A motion to reconsider was lost. The House adjouned.

## Matters in Philadelphia--Harrisburg Convention, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, P. M. The great CLAY CONVENTION, which conveded at Harrisburg on Wednesday, was attended by at least one thousand Delegates. The poblest spirit actuated its members and the proceedings will be viewed with delight. The Hon. ABRAHAM R. McILVAIN, of Chester, presided, assisted by thirty-two Vice Presidents, and nine Secretaries. A committee of six was appointed by the President to report an Address and Besolutions to the Convention, which, in the course of the day were submitted by Joseph R. Chang dier, Esq., and unananimously adopted. They are spirited and to the purpose, warmly urging the claims of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, to the Presidency, but recommending a National Convention to be held at Baltimore, on the 3d

A committee was also appointed to prepare an Address to the Whigs of the Union, upon which I notice the name of Judge CONRAD of this city.

of May.

In the evening a large meeting of the friends of HENRY CLAY was held in the Court House, over which Henry C. Corbit, Esq., of this city, presided. It was most ably and elequently addressed by Morton McMichael and E. J. Mor-ris, Esqs., of Philadelphia; T. E. Cochran, Esq., of the Senate, and friend Wallace, of the National Forum.

During the session of the Convention, it was addressed by several of the most enthusiastic friends of the great Western Statesman, in language at once eloquent and impressive .-

Among them where Judge Robert T. Courad, Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., Col. W.n. P. Smith, James Wallace, Esq. of this city, Jasper Brady, of Franklin, and J. S. Richards, of "Old Berks." There were several other speakers whose names I do not remember, all of which acquited themselves in a masterly manner. The Convention, at a late bour, adlourned sine die.

A correct report of the proceedings will no doubt reach you to-morrow.

The Inquirer, of this morning, states "that a number of the ladies of Woodbury have carpeted the cell in which young Mercer is confined, and furnished him with a spite.

But little animation prevailed during the past week in commercial matters, and no transactions of any moment have occurred. A slight improvement in Flour has taken place, but few sales were made at the improved rates, and the market is now abundantly stocked. Grain remains without change. A very large supply of fruit has been received during a few days past, and our market is apparently glutted with oranges, lemons, raisins, &c. The trial of young Mercer for the murder of Heberton

will take place on Tuesday, March 21, at Woodbury .--Neither David Paul Brown, George M. Dallas, or F. W. Hubbell, Esqrs. are engaged to defend him, as was previously announced, but his Counsel consists of Hon. Garret D. Wall, Wm N. Jeffers and J. Matlack, Esqrs, of New. Jersey, and Peter A. Brewn, James Hanna, and Wm S. Price of this city. The case of Mercer will in all probabil. ity be the only one of consequence before the Court.

The proceedings on Wednesday last, the birth-day of the illustrious Washington, at Harrrisburg, on the part of the friends of the great chempion of American Industry, HENRY CLAY, will add fresh and resoubled vigor to the cause of this eminent statesman throughout Pennsylvania and the

There were but two sales at the regular Board to-day. and the countenances of the various members present showed gut little disposition to enter into business of the least magnitude. The following are the sales alluded to 45 shares Girard Bank 13; 18 do Kentucky Bank 47. After the adjournment of the Board, however, there was a large transaction in State Fives, and \$19,000 of the same were disposed of at 41, redeemable in 1870. A sale of \$1,700 Lo high Sixes, redeemable in 1845, was also made at 23.

The recent bill, passed by one branch of our City Cons. cils, directing the Mayor to borrow on the faith and credit of the city, \$300,000 at 6 per cent interest, towards the completion of the Girard Coilege, begins to uttract considerable feeling among our citizens; and when it comes before the Select Council, I trust that the wisdom and prudence of that body will be interposed and prevent its final enactment. If the College is to be finished by fands obtained in this manner, how is it to be maintained afterwards?

The Country Produce in town this afternon is much larger than for several weeks past. There is a goodly array of well-filled wagons along Second-street, whilst Market-street is equally througed. Poultry seems more abundant with prices pretty much the same as heretofore. Butter eggs, and all other necessary articles of country produce appear also in larger quantities, without, however, any diminution in prices. To-morrow, there will be a splendid array of fine show beef and mutton, in High, Second and Shippen-street Markets.

IT SCROFULA -Other diseases have slain their thousands but Scrottla.—Other diseases have stain their thousands, but Scrottla has stain its tens of thousands. This very alarming affection appears under a great variety of forms, from the slightest deviation from health to the most fatal of local and general disease. One of the most common forms a Chabrandian Philip Pulsandia. Tubercular Phthisis Pulmonatis, or consumption of the lungs; diseases of the knee and hip joint and white swellings; also the glands of the neck and other parts of the body. Experience has shown that Sands's Sarsaparilla its cure for this most inveterate complaint, and in numerousisstances it has brought returning health and life where the vital spark had almost fled. From its preparation and peritar combination with other vegetable substances, it operates by removing, in the first place, unhealthy action from the diseased organs, substituting healthy action in its place, and giving tone to the general energies of the system. Its own work proclaims it. Read certificates of cures in another part of this paper.

Frenered and sold, wholesale and retail, and for experim

part of this paper.

Prepared and Sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemist, Granite Buildings, No 273 Broadway, corner of Chamberts street. New-York. Sold also by A. E & D. Sands, Draggists, Nos 73 and 100 Fulton street; David Sands & Co., No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price \$1 per bottle, six bottles \$5.

Dr. TAYLOR'S BALSAN LIVERWORT, S75 BOWERY, to Dr. TAYLOR'S BALSAN LIVERWORT, 323 BOWEST, should be launed attely resorted to by all who have Cough, Colds, or Consumption, so that they are checked in the lacipient stage. To any who doubt, we refer to certificing incipient stage. To any who doubt, we refer to certifiched and let facts speak for themselves, the originals can be seen See that the new Steel Plate Engraving is on the bottle.

New York, February 10 1843.
This is to certify that Thave frequently used Or Taylors
Balsam of Liverwert, from 575 Bowery, for an affection of the lungs, to which I have been a sufferer for the last two years, and always with marked benefit, and I am fully satisfied that had I cominued its use will out interruption, I ned that has 1 commend its use with our interruption, should long before this have been restored to perfect beath. I therefore take great pleasure in recommending fit to left persons having any tendency to Pulmonary Consumption. (Signad) G. R. McLAUGHLIN, 217 Spring the Dr. LEEDS, wholesale agent, 127 Mainen has Mr. Hays, 139 Fulton st., Brooklyn; G. & J. C. Hill, and C. F. Jacobs, agents for Detroit.

ASTHMA OF 24 YEARS' STANDING CURED-I have been

affl ated with spasmodic astema for 24 years, sometimes so severely us to be confined to my room for weeks; and at-though attended by various medical advisers of the highest eputation and skul in the country the relief was but pa tal and temporary, and to ice the disease proved pearly h Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Winter's Balsam of Wi'd Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced what I believe to be a radical and

perfect cure. A. WILLIAMS, Counsellor at Law, 18 William-street, New-York, Jan. 25, 1843.

Consumption, couries, infloromation of the lungs, &c., are cheeked or completely cured by this Balam. Dr. Shifman of Boundbrook, N. J., says he never knew its equation. all affections of the langs. Let those who doubt inquire of Mr. W liams, or any one else who has used it. Price \$1. Sold only at 125 Fulion, corner of Nassaust; Mrs. Hayes

To This day being the last of the week, and of the lachans at the American Museum, It will shine up in all is holyday glories. The marriage ceremony first given year-day, will appear; so will the Belle of New-York, when not to see is to have lived in vain.

IT The Formation of Character, a Lecture by H. Gast-LEY, is now beautifully printed and for sale at the Tribane office. Price 12; cents.

THE NEW WORLD. IT Contents for Saturday, Feb. 25, 1843.

PORTRAIT OF SERGEANT TALPOURD, with a Biographical Sketch REMINISCENCES of Men and Things, No. 1-Gains, the French Statesman.

PAINTER UP STRASBOURG, an original tale of great beauty ECCENTRICITIES OF AFFECTATION, by Lacas Bianchard, Esq.

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MAIL FOR NEWSPAPER POSTAGE. ADAM BROWN, THE MERCHANT, By HORACE SMITH, Esq., author of " Rejected Addresses," Brambleive House," &c. &c. The above New Novel will be published is an

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tew of the newspapers to get up a panic about this form coming work in advance? De uy, gentlemen-it will doubtiess hasten the period when you can get a dollarant quarter again for every Novel you publish. It will like # ! reto the sale of the work.

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